TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1918.

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ashington office, Munsey Building, noting office, Room 202, Eagle Build-303 Weshington street. If our friends who jover us with s right and illustrations for publication have rejected articles returned they all cases and elemps for that purpose

TELEPHONE, BEEKMAN 2200.

The Figures Then and Now. For the fiscal year 1864, the nex to the last year of the civil war, the interest on the public debt, was \$864,-69,008. Here are some of the principal items:

War Department \$690,391,045 Navy Department...... 85,704,964 Interest 53,685,422 Civil and miscellaneous.... 27,572,217

For the next year, 1865, the last fiscal year of the civil war, the total net ordinary expenditure of the Government, including interest, was \$1. 295,009,280. The great items were

War Department \$1,030,690,400 Navy Department...... 122,617,434 Interest 77.295.090 Civil and miscellaneous .. 42,989,38

The effective strength of the armies of the Union was then a million men. The Government had developed a navy modern in its time, vast for its time, without stint of expenditure The wealth of the republic was being drawn on without hesitation in order to save the Union. Taxes were heav ier than ever before in American his tory. In the last annual message which he sent to Congress President LINCOLN said of the situation:

"We have more men now than had when the war began; we are no exhausted nor in process of exhaustion we are gaining strength and may if need be maintain the contest indefi-This as to men. Material resources are now more complete and abundant than ever. The national re sources, then, are unexhausted. And, as we believe, inexhaustible. The pub-He purpose to reestablish and maintain the national authority is unchanged, and, as we believe, unchangeable."

coun recorded in these words his unchangeable determination to win the war and save the Union, at the time then the military and naval establishments were at their maximum both of size and of cost to the people. the Government at Washington was spending the people's tax money and nd money at the rate of about a llion a year, that is to say, about \$2,750,000 a day. That expenditure was regarded as stupendous. It was stupendous, for it was without precedent in the nation's experience.

Yesterday ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S SUC cessor. Woodsow Wilson, went before the Congress and finely said:

war, we are at the very peak and crisis ment after regiment, thousands after thousands to join them until the enemy shall be beaten and brought to a reckoning with mankind. There can be no pause or intermission. The great enterprise must, on the contrary, be pushed with greater and greater energy. The volume of our might must steadily and rapidly be augmented until there can be no question of resisting it. If that is to be accomplished, gentlemen, money

ness between the determination which metic of writers like Mr. HILAIRE Lincoln expressed to Congress in Briloc. 1864 and that which Wilson ex-

The difference is of Arabic numerto escape attention. At the peak and Flanders. crisis of the civil war the daily exernment, with a million men in the

Washington yesterday of an actual resent expenditure of not less than at the rate of \$34,000,000,000 a year, which means somewhat more than ninety-three millons a day!

'That is the main difference between then and now. That measures the difference in the magnitude of the Presidents to command, with equal confidence, the support, to the utmost, of the nation's resources of men and money.

Are the Mest Packers Fools?

If the packing houses of Morris & Company and Wilson & Company are guilty of trying to sell to the army meats unfit for human consumption they not only are guilty of an offence that should be punishable under the criminal statutes, but they are the most stupid and reckless business men the country has yet produced. Assuming that their managers are ordinarily intelligent, they know that their industry is constantly under suspicion; that nothing else would more enrage the nation than an attempt to of the war are put at 4,456,961. feed spolled beef to the men in camp; and that at this moment the Government, charged with maintaining the national morale, and equipped with far reaching powers over all induspenalties of a nature such as they have never been liable to in the past.

Sane men will refuse to believe the charges against the nackers until they are proved. Should they be sustained no punishment the ingenuity of the total net ordinary expenditure of the Administration can devise would be United States Government, including too severe for the packers, and when it has been inflicted all of them should be locked up for life in an imbecile asylum.

Meanwhile Mr. Hooves, who is not appealing to us to cut down our meat ration to two pounds a week for each person, and who wants everybody who can safely do so to give up wheat altogether, is quoted as saying that:

"Twenty-six carloads of beef intended for use at the various army cantonments throughout the country have been condemned in the past fifteen days.

"He said he believed this could be attributed to poer icing facilities furnished by the railroad companies rather than to any intent to commit criminal acts or sell spoiled meats to the Federal

The transportation of foodstuffs is

cessfully only by the constant maintenance of proper conditions in the etables will spoil, and nothing can be away. No matter how excellent their done regularly and at proper inter- past year one-tenth of one per cent. vals, the shipments will go bad; and army have gone bad, probably from mies and reserves. It is a very impor this cause, within fifteen days. These losses are to be attributed, not to the packers, but to the railroads, which are under the control of the Government itself; and the railroad adminthe spoiling of the meat was the re- disablement cases is not a ruinous

The loss entailed is serious. Not nine million effectives. only is the meat destroyed at a time when it is urgently needed, though the view of M. Andre CHERADAME. this is bad enough; all the labor of It is his opinion, that the German the farmers, the butchers, the packing army has grown larger instead of house workers, the railroad operators, smaller. There is much in German has been productive of nothing. The psychology to justify this view. The energies of a number of important in- German General Staff is far too asdustries have been spent in vain; tute to imperil its whole fortune and time, and strength have gone for position by a lavish expenditure of naught, precious car space and motive men. The best scientific opinion in power have been spent to no effect. Europe is that the wearing out of In such cases, no responsibility can be put on the packers, but the problem is one in the solution of which they must cooperate with the railroads.

The Mystery of German Man Power. Though HINDENBURG failed to accomplish his one grand desire and effort, namely, the capture of Amiens and the Channel ports, and though, by his costly experiment in attack. some of his reserves were soon peeled off in broad patches, or by sickness, to the loss of his effectives, deranging his strategy, he is a notable or have undertaken to hew a more direct ganizer, and his policy of maintain- line to Paris such as they purposed ing German man power is both of at the attack on Verdun or to prevent the rapacious and tenacious sort. It a diversion of French forces to the must be remembered that if he loses north and thus to renew their efforts men, he has his eye on a reserve of to attain the Channel ports is not yet human material which can be regularly gathered and tapped by his recruiting sergeants. Whence comes tack comes not unexpectedly. this apparently inexhaustible flow of reserves? The answer is somewhat startling and upsets the moral arith-

Medical statisticians, whose func pressed yesterday. The patriotic retion it is to compile exact mortality attack made in March, a supreme Gersponse which the Congress and the lists, write that it is interesting in man effort to win a decisive victory country will give to Wilson's call these days to note the conflicting will differ in no respect from that prophecies made by so-culled experts have been poured fresh troops for which Lincoln's last appeal evoked. in military matters. Mr. Belloc, for which Germany has been combed and Woopsow Wilson, in demanding that instance, used to delight his audiences the people's money shall austain to with figures proving that the German and the Austrian munition factories the utmost the nation's great enter- army was being destroyed at a rate have redoubled their efforts to supply prise, is uttering substantially the quite unparalleled in history. And new guns and war material. same sentiment which Lincoln had other predicted the speedy exhaustion. But despite all these preparations in mind when he urged his fellow of German reserves. Time alone was lit is not the same confident army that citizens to become "creditors as well the sole weapon needed. In these es- salvances to the attack. It is a force as debtors with relation to the public timates it was forgotten that every that has suffered severely in the loss of debt," adding that "men readily per- year 700,000 conscripts were auto- men, men who gave up their lives by ceive that they cannot be much op- matically swept up by the broom of thousands merely that their comman pressed by a debt which they owe to the Prussian corporal, and that the ders might point out on maps rods of

penditure of the United States Gov- perts are of another stamp. They nearer. The advance was halted field, was from two millions and in the German and Austrian armies, never regained. Again the impact of three-quarters to three millions a day. given to the public at Lemberg this their ourush carried the Germans to

sian autocracy there was talk in that there is a definite relation be of German dead told the grim etery THE TEN COMMANDMENTS. tween the sick and the casualties in action; from the number of sick medisixty-five millions a day, and there cal authorities deduce the number of were estimates of future expenditure killed and disabled. Casualties generally are not very informing, even if they could be obtained in regard to Germany, because they include a vast number of slight injuries. Moreover it is not easy to conteal the deaths from sickness; there are medtwo great national enterprises in ical, legal, social and professional which it has fallen to two great reasons why it is impossible to faisify hospital records.

> From this point of view the estimate of German losses which a German statistician, Kana Bambrane, gives, is distinctly illuminating. In the April number of Das Neucs Europs he publishes figures which, for the first time, include the dead on all and the sick. The number is staggering enough, and requires no exagger ation. Without counteracting influences these losses would be disastrous. They are grouped together as follows: 2,604,961 on the western front, 1,484,550 on the eastern front, and 367,450 on both fronts from August 1, 1917, to January 31, 1918. Thus the total losses from the start

There are some features of this statement that deserve special notice. For the dist time the losses among colonial and native troops appear, and it also includes soldiers of Poland, try, is in a position to inflict on them Russia, Lithuania, and Finland. The casualties of all kinds among these troops are put at 500,000, roughly speaking, which makes a total of over

> The statement that Russian levies are now serving in the German army is important, if true. It is apparently confirmed in an article by the Hungarian military critic M. BELAS TIBOR. quoted by the British authorities. He states that Germany is concentrating for action on land. She is working hard for military success as a set-off against the Allied supremacy on the sea. To maintain the necessary reserves for this campaign, two courses were open to Germany and she has had two objects in view. One was to make use of the man power of the occupied countries and the other was to save as many of the sick and disabled as possible and return them to duty. This indeed has been the per-

manent policy of the German staff. On both these points the medica statistics are instructive. In regard to sickness this war has been unlike the great wars of the past. Formerly the deaths from sickness far outnum difficult, and can be accomplished suc- bered the dead in battle. But there has been a steady decline in the death rate from sickness in modern cars used for the purpose. If the armies. Figures published at Lemrefrigeration falls, the meats or veg- berg by the German medical staff show that the sick rate began to foldone with them except to throw them low a marked relative decrease in the Russo-Japanese war, and if their condition when the cars leave the tables are to be believed, the sick rate packing houses, if the icing is not in the Teuton armies has been in the

This low rate of sickness is the according to Mr. Hooven twenty-six counteracting influence that has en carloads of beef intended for the abled Germany to maintain her artant influence when expressed in figures. It means, in fact, that where the Germans lose one man from sickness the Allies lose three or four, perhaps an even greater number. From istrators will undoubtedly say that this point of view five million total suit of congestion of traffic unavoid- number, out of a gross total of man power of fourteen million.

> This conclusion seems to suppor German man power which is being constantly reported is not consistent with the facts. It seems advisable to note carefully the figures in the Neues Europa, which indicate that Germany has begun to draft the subject races in her power.

The Attack on Bheims. The new attack in the region of Rheims may indicate, as the reports from Paris say, the resumption of the German offensive halted in the plains of Picardy. Whether the Germans apparent. Whichever line of offensive they have undertaken their at-

The Germans have spoken with less assurance of the outcome of this offensive than they did of the great movement which this at the best can nerely supplement. It represents, though, even more than the ponderous by weight of men and arms. Into it every other front depleted. Krupps

prevention of disease has been a part | territory gained in an aiready war of an ordered and scientific plan for devastated land. The real advantage, als only; but this is too remarkable greatly strengthening the armies in which was promised with so much arsurance, is still unattained. Almost The figures of British medical ex- four years ago Paris, the goal, was have carefully compared the sick rate and the advantages lost there were At the peak and crisis of the war to spring, and the sick rate in the ar- the walls of Verdun; when it halted make the world safe against Prus- mice of the Allies. Experience proves its strength was gone and thousand

The morale of the Allied troops was never better. They have been able to parry the weightlest blows of their enemy. Their positions have been strengthened and fortified during the beidence of the German attacks. They have been able to weaken the aerial forces of Germany; they have been united under a general command in which they have confidence. There is food enough for their families at home, and no revolutionary uprising threatens the security of their Governments. Picked Italian troops have helped swell their defensive forces and the armies of America are appearing in constantly increasing strength. The Allied forces accept the German challenge with confidence fronts, the total disablement cases, a confidence that the world for which they are fighting shares with them.

Her First Dip in Politics.

The enrolment of women on Saturday was, considering the peculiar circumstances, remarkably large. The figures of the enrolment of men last fall are by way of no comparison at all, for the men enrolled as a side issue to registering, a function far more important, in the minds of most voters, than affiliating with one of the largest four parties for the purpose of voting at a primary.

Without wishing to belittle the importance of primary voting, it must be said that it has not the psychologicil attractiveness of the November bulloting, except with the party work-

ers. To the mind of the novice, registering for a primary is only starting a wheel within a wheel; and it is the big wheel, the election day wheel, with its direct drive, that appeals to the individual plunging into politics for the first time. It is the prospect of the November election that makes voters register; and when a man went to register last October it cost him no steps, and only ten seconds of his time, to enroll. If men were asked to turn out in May to enroll for a September primary, and nothing else was involved in the errand to the booth, would they have been more conscientious than New York's women were last week?

If nearly 800,000 women will turn out on a busy Saturday and face the supposedly mysterious machinery of the polling booth for no reward except the privilege of voting at a priwhat will their numbers be at the polls on the 5th of November? Long before that time the political parties will have been systematically drumming out the vote, a job which they did not do before the day of the wom-

So far as the primary elections are concerned, evidently about 30 per cent, of the votes will be cast by women-a proportion large enough to win or lose a nomination for almost any candidate.

Good for Magistrate Corrigan!

Magistrate ConnIGAN sentenced four car rowdles to the workhouse for ten days each yesterday, and imposed fines of \$25 each on eight others, with the alternative of five days imprisonment each.

As offenders of this class are commonly called "boys" it is interesting to record the ages of the twelve arraigned before Magistrate Connigan. be fixed on us to stay. four 21, one 23, one 33 and one 48.

Even at 17 a boy ought to know how to behave in a street car; a man of 48 is not to be described as a boy. even by the most sympathetic reporter. The truth is that whatever their ages, street car rowdies are deliberate and wilful violstors of the law, for whom no penalty provided in the statutes is over severe, and whose encouragement by official lenity is an outrage against every well disposed Employment and Training for Teach-

Mr. ROOSEVELT and Mr. TAFT shake hands.—Newspaper Acadime. As Mr. ROOSEVELT and Mr. TAFT have Mr. JOHNSON may be induced to exchange fraternal clasps before the con-

vention of 1920. Well, "TED" MEREDITH, University Pennsylvania famous runner, reported rack training just as he was expected o; there was no guess work about the direction he would run under fire

The Federal Government seems dis inclined to let another erring O'LEARY

Governor WHITMAN'S gift of his silver coffee pot to the War Savings Metal Market should not be interpreted as meaning that he is opposed to taking a third cup.

Perhaps a high efficiency standard was applied in the selection of the waiters who served in the White House during the latest administration which gave large official dinners, but, however they were obained, it is reassuring to New Yorkers who may soon find their restau-rants served by colored men that there are such who can serve many guests many courses silently, quickly, neatly, and themselves appear to have a dignified interest in their important

To the credit of New Jersey women be it recorded that they actually knit the soldiers' socks they write verses

The Missouri Town That Never Had

From the Bich Hill Enterpris The band is going to put on a sort of people out of the park on Sunday after-noons where they will make the good resound with sweet sounds.

Plain Preaching. From the Arkeness Gazetta.

When a man megine to postpone
The performance
Of his civic duties
Ha is creating
An improvement district
Per certain sociese Should They Be More Proquently Displayed in Public?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SET: bronse tablet of the ten commandmen 50 by 40 inches, the gift of Pittsbu bers of the International Reform reau, and other citisens, Hebrew, man Catholic and Protestant, has of which we all testify but which not exist except "by courtesy."

I am inclined to pin my faith still to just been presented to the Alleghany county court house, Pittsburg.

Had we, as nations, lived the com-mandments, would we be at war to-day! I recall just one church where the panels back of the altar—the church of childhood—and deeply lasting was size. The more closely molar sizes or posed to have been created recently impression made on me by seeing masses approach molecular sizes the and nominally attached to but conmy childhood—and deeply lasting was the impression made on me by seeing God's law thus before my eyes every Sunday.

Printed copies hung in the vestibules

of our churches and in our court houses or publicly posted, would seem a timely our boys "to do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly with thy God." "I have

written the great things of my law."

Desconess MAY SHEPPERSON. LARSWOOD, N. J., May 27.

THE FLORISTS' BIT. Generous Contribution to the Happiness of Our Pighters.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: want to call your attention to splendid patriotic work the florists all over the country, through the Societ; of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists, are doing: Thirty eight thousand florists have pledge hemselves to keep the base hospitals in the United States wherever are sick and wounded sailors and sol diers supplied with fresh flowers, and they are doing this in spite of the fact by the war.

Flowers essentially are a luxury, and the American people, generally speak-ing, have no place for luxuries in this the next winter many florists will be cause of the recent order of the Fuel Administration restricting the consump tion of coal by florists to 50 per cen of their normal requirements.

lowers leaves the distribution head-Twenty-eighth street to visit several nospitals, and the generous spirit of the florists is evidenced by the quantities of beautiful flowers which are piled

The National League for Woman's Service as a body of American women war workers appreciates this contribution of the florists to the cause of denocracy. Certainly these flowers, a real gift of sacrifice, go a long way toward mary more than three months distant, cent hours of the men who have been with the ugliness of war a vivid mem EDITH MCVICKAR,

City Chairman National League for Voman's Bervice. NEW YORK, May 27.

STREET CAR ROWDIES. Strong and Determined Magistracy Can Curb Them.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT.

editorial articles in THE SUN on rowdysm in the street cars are timely. A certain police magistrate was to blame for it all. It began during his brought to his court, and he encouraged the young scamps as regularly as they came before him, giving as his reason or rather excuse for the failure t punish the rowdles and thus give proper that he did not want to infure their changes of some day becoming police men and firemen; and so the public had to suffer and now the evil seems to

helr loaferism and rowdyism in cars attire. full of decent occupants, to the great fright and distress of mothers with little children, particularly, it is to be traced back straight and directly to a deficient and incapable magistracy. Let us hope that those handling the

cases now will not repeat such silliness fully down her back, is obvious to any and injustice to the public NEW YORK, May 27. VACATION WORK.

ers and Pupils Urged. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There has never been a time when we needed expert young men and young women as

hadly as they are needed now. There will found it possible to shake hands twice soon be idle several million teachers since the nominations for President and young men and women from 16 up made in 1916, Mr. Hughes and who will take a vacation of from three to four months. If their time were put in assisting to build ships and airplanes and learning to operate them, inside of three or four months we would have housands of airplanes built and plenty of men to handle them, and many more ships under construction than at the present time. Young men from 16 to 25 will learn

quicker to handle and operate airplanes than men of other ages. It will be but few weeks until school is out, and if leading papers throughout the United States would each week put in payers than a notice about the importance of school by Congress. teachers and pupils from the age of 16 At a time when every dollar counts years and over enlisting in the work of in winning the war and relief to its building airplanes and operating them, and building ships, it would be but a little while until there would be thousands to engage in such work, and we would have, as I have stated, all the gross ships and airplanes needed with which to lick the Germans, as these are the mediums by which we will finally whip them. I hope other papers will copy this. N. B. KNIGHT. Houston, Tex., May 23.

TRADE BRIEFS.

Consul Arthur McLean reports that the 1917 coffee crop in the Dominican Re-About half of the coffee grown in the Puerto Piata consular district is consume ecally and the remainder sent to this country, where it is distributed throughout North America and Europe.

Alaska's fishery products for 1917 were alued at \$51,405,260, according to the lat rat report of the Bureau of Fisheries. Of this amount 95 per cent., or \$47.778,081, spresented the value of salmon products. There is a scarcity of tobacco in the canary Islands. "Scrap" tobacco, of which ignreties are made, has increased in price rom \$13.65 to \$19.50 a hundred pounds Consul John R. Bradley, Punta Arenas, Chile, has asked that catalogues of steam

and water packing, sheet rubber and sheet asbestos, for which products there is a good market in that district, be sept to him. A list of dealers with whom it would be advisable to communicate direct has also been sent, and by reference to File No. 89695 this list can be obtained at the Foreign and Domestic Commerce Bureau, Custom House, this city. East African merchants are in the mar-ket for paper and cardboard.

THE BLUE OF THE SKY. An Expesition of the Color Effect of

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: THE SUN has presented an interesting sum-mary of a theory concerning the color of that vaulted overhead to the existence

in sky color. When one considers mole cal standpoint the only material difference between floating dust particles an molecules is one of degree—that is, of more closely they behave like molecules. one-twenty-five-thousandth of an inch in diameter approach very closely the dimensions of con-

Experiments in a Transvasi laborato fall seven feet. In this laboratory Jersey. Only recently they onger they remained suspended Now it is pretty certain that when

ubdivision is carried on to an exten but little greater the dust particle will not fall at all except by means to the naked eye when a beam of sun ight enters a darkened room-that is. they reflect light or refract light or the dust particle, it must have surmust reflect at least a part of the ectly transparent. Molecules have surfaces and the surfaces in some way or as it traverses interme some rays are reflected, some are refracted, some are diffracted.

In other words molecules behave molar sizes—that is, dust particles. The ifference is one of degree. The esser tial hypothesis is that the particles nust be considered not only repelled from the earth to a distance where re-pulsion and gravitation balance each ther, but also that they must be mutu ally repellent.

Now it is extremely doubtful if any particular sort of particle or of molerule is so selective that its behavior clone to light results in sky color. is far more reasonable to consider all the constituents of the atmosphere, molecular and molar. It is likewise safe to attribute the color to osone Under normal conditions the proportion of ozone in the atmosphere is less than two parts per million of air, or about But nitric acid certainly does not make a red sky tint, and it is difficult t slight intensity of color, should be

Much of the difficulty in accounting broader view of sky matter. To assert that the atmosphere consists merely of oxygen and the nitrogen group of gases and that everything else is "foreign matter" is begging the question It is far more reasonable to assume floating matter-water vapor arbon dioxide, ammonia, nitrie scid. sellum and dust motes-are essentia parts of the atmosphere. In the broader aspects of meteorology they are so con J. W. REDWAT, F. R. G. S. METEOROLOGICAL LABORATORY.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., May 21.

WOMAN'S NECK AND MAN'S. the Fur Piece Worse Than the Starched Collar?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir Now crificise the art and beauty of woman's attire. The latest one to expose his cational universities and fewer than lack of appreciation of the beautiful is 250 of them are in women's colleges. Charles E. Paige, M. D., who tries to In addition to this comparatively large of homes of charm. make fun of woman's summer furs. That woman doesn't wear her furs

around her neck, but Jauntily thrown across her shoulder and hanging graceone who isn't showing up his insane through a tight starched collar that no only gives him a strablemic view bu auses him to be positively objectionable o look at on a hot day.

If man would spend his time in get ing up some cool looking costume for summer that would come to his knees as woman's skirt does, leave his neck free and untrammelled, as is hers, and soon be idle several million teachers hang a beautiful fox skin down his back, he would be accomplishing something useful and would probably mak man look as beautiful as he can look. ciently presentable to decrease the number of bachelors who are crying in the wilderness for a mate. JAMES D. DEWELL, Jr.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 27.

For a Flat Tax on Gross Incomes. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The act of October 3, 1917, imposed greater labor, irritation and expense on both the Treasury Department and the taxpayers than any similar act ever passed

victims, why waste millions of dollars in collecting a tax that could be more equitably and justly levied at comparatively small expense by a flat tax on income that every one would bit? understand? The Treasury Department has been

informed through the 1917 returns as to the gross income of the country; the information could ascertain at a glance what percentage would be necessary for obtaining the revenue desired by corporations, partnerships and individuals, each of whom could then readily compute their tax correctly.

What is the necessity of Congress debating all summer over a question that could be decided by Secretary McAdoo and which will be decided as he intends it to be? Why distress the business interests of the country with another five months discussion? Why retain additional legal talent, an Advisor; Board, talkers and an army of clerks in the farcical attempt to explain the Hearken: intricacles of excess profits computa-

Those conversant with Federal income tax laws know why certain large in-terests would oppose a flat tax on gross This the home he went from-may he income, as might some attorneys, accountants and others who profit from complicated forms of taxation; but in justice to all, economical and common sense methods call for a tax on gross come to supersede that on net income and excess profits.

F. W. RICHARDSON, C. P. A.

NEW JERSEY A LAGGARD STATE IN HIGHER EDUCATION.

nodation for Coeds, While California Has 4,000 Womer Students in Nine Colleges and Universities.

New Jersey's federation of some 168 students and a free State agricultural a few days ago practically withdrew its financial support from the proposed college for women that was sup- tively whole width of New Brunswick, a col-

lege community these 152 years. For three or more years the women's ory demonstrated the fact that they tating among themselves for the creaequired about five and a half hours tion of a college for women in New larger percentage of its population rethey required from six to ten hours to upon New Brunswick as a practical Jersey, or even New York.

fall eight feet. The drier the air the site. Rutgers was one of the inducements.

There are but three institutions of collegiate rank in all New Jersey: Presbyterian and private Princeton, with 1,500 male students in peace times; Dutch Reformed and private tion of the sex. theless dust particles so small that Rutgers, with 500 male students in peace times, and Stevens Institute, scope to discern them become visible also a private institution for males

only, Provincial conventions based on English traditions of 200 years ago women alike, a broad gauge, multihow small are opposed to collegiate education for women. This is evidenced in the fact erously by the whole State, able to it that the older northern States of the attract the highest types of teachers reflect at least a part of the East, with an aggregate of some 40,- and to accommodate 3,000 or 4,000 or for not even helium gas is persand women collegians and that these and inspiring environment in the enwomen collegians are in attendance tire State of New Jersey. mostly at half a dozen or so private colleges for women, at two or three coeducational universities—like Cornell inal annex to Rutgers College and at and Syracuse, and at a very few annex colleges-like Radcliffe at Harvard woman's college precariously main and Barnard at Columbia

Neither New Jersey nor New York has in fact a free State university. The University of New York, so called. is merely a phrase covering the whole group of collegiate institutions of pri- getic way and consigning to oblivion vate or public character within the or to a feebly slow expansion some n of the State.

Further West a State university is eral the State maintained, free, coeduca- sentiment to back it as a State undertional institution for the higher edu- taking with adequate public indersecation of the people. The time is rapidly nearing when the State universities will be the largest, the best maintained, and the most powerfully financed colleges in the country, giv- general obestvation and information, I ing the public what it wants and in no manner prejudiced or hampered by ancient traditions

In the Pacific slope States alone here are scarcely 5,000,000 people there are more women in college than there are in all the private and co educational and annex colleges of the nceive that ozone, which has but a East with its total of eight times as many people. And an appreciable percentage of the women in many of these Eastern colleges are from far Western homes.

The comparison can be made mor specific. New Jersey and California at present are of twin size in population each having practically \$.000,000 or al nost that number of people.

New Jersey has two colleges and charging tuition and excluding women yet all State exempted from all taxes Their greatest aggregate enrolment in peace times was scarcely 2,300 students. In the entire State of New Jersey there is no accommodation whatever for the collegiste education

California, with the same total sepulation as and less per capita wealth than New Jersey, has nine universities. and colleges with a total of 13,000 stu-4,000 women students. More than 2,500 of them are in coeduenrolment of men and women in the Never but once in my observation universities and colleges of California, or experience as a newspaper man in itself 600 per cent greater than New was conducational college life produc-Jersey's collegiate enrolments, there tive of a scandal involving a college are several Catholic colleges for men woman, and that among an aggregate only and one Catholic college for of possibly 6,000 young women during women only, with an additional total more than twenty years. Furthermore enrolment of nearly 1,000 students. Even Nevada, with fewer than marriage of hundreds of coeducations! 100,000 people, has a free, coeducation- college chums, and yet during a period al State university with more students of twenty-six years I know of but tw than Rutgers College. The State of such marriages disrupted by divorce Washington, with scarcely 1,000,000 Both of those divorces were without people, has a free, coeducational State scandal, university with 3,500 men and women | New BRUNSWICK, May 23.

AN IMMUNITY BADGE.

Timis Man Is Willing to Pay \$10 An Intensive Campaign for Their for Its Protection. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As

timid, shy, bashful, diffident and nereform to be instituted before the next Red Cross drive in the form of an immunity badge, to be sold by the Red Cross for \$10 or \$20?

The wearer of the badge would be of funds in streets, trains, theatres and could be sold again as old gold or other public places. It would keep him from blushing, stammering, searching his pockets for dimes and muttering explanations and apologies when he finds no money.

Or am I a villain, misunderstanding the great heart of a people which wants to have its money taken from it hit by JARED McNogorst. NEW YORK, May 27.

"You That Go to England." "When you meet an American soldier on train, meet him as a triend the is are ready your friend. Make he that this is the home he left, an now he returns to it. London Dispatch. Congress and how to proportion it to you that leave a star to keep your place. Turning morningward your kindling face, Boy in khaki-here beloved by all, Love awaits you past you gray sea wall

You shall find past England's harbor har Bolace ere you cross to bitter war Hearken England's word that tells you By her very handclasp might you know!

Never idly did she give her word 'Twas but when her mighty heart was stirred. Hearken: "He who comes as England's

friend. All our fellowship to him we lend; "Let him know the ancient ties still bind- a depth of feeling that goes to on

learn You shall feel ancestral souls look down

Hall you, sharers of that heritage Freedom passes on from age to age. You that go to England-this adleu: Love goes with you, and love meets you tool Epiru M. THOMAS.

women's clubs at its Newark meeting college with almost as many men stu-Nevada, with only one-thirtleth as many people as New Jersey, has rela-tively more than six times as many college students. Washington with

only one-third as many people as New ventionally and very cautiously de-tached from Rutgers College by the times as many college students. Similar conditions of greater tendencles toward the higher education of both sexes are to be observed in Idaho rado, each of which has a significantly

> ceiving college training than has New Old conventions and prejudices seem to be invoked to deprive the splendie young womanhood of New Jersey of opportunities that would naturally be grasped if freely provided and exploited

> What New Jersey needs, what New Jersey's unprejudiced citizenry and her constructive press should agitate to achieve, is a real University of New Jersey, free for all, men and

The feeble and selfish and narrow effort recently made at affixing a nomtained by solicited funds and by private tuition fees and with accommodations for only a dozet; or a score ed attempt, starting in a little apole thing deserving wide publicity, genment and detached completely from sectarian or private control.

Without immediately available data to verify my opinion that is based or believe that New Jersey is to-day the most backward of the forty-eight States of the Union in percentage of male collegians, and that New Jersey is the most backward of all the States as measured by opportunities provided for the higher education of women. And this condition of affairs is not the fault of the women. The masses of men form the political majorities in atively small number of college traine men are mostly prejudiced tradition

to exert that sentiment and leadership that might raise New Jersey out of the cellar of college commonwealths. Where women are voting in the far West and in the middle West every State has its free, coeducational State university, and every one of those States is annually producing and adding to its percentage of women of the highest and best informed type, un! versity trained wemen who know and who can do practical things for great er and more unselfish citizenship, in

ally against coeducation and they fat

addition to performing the normawomanly and wifely duties. More than eleven years of my life have dwelt in college communities and more than ten years of that time dents. More than 8,000 of those stu- have been spent in coeducational coland then some mere man rises from dents are in free institutions. There lege communities with 500, with 2,000, with 6,000 students. All those com munities were saloonless and widely

I have had occasion to note the inter-

OLD GOLD AND SILVER.

Collection in Order. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir. Th

idea is by no means new, but I have ous man, may I not ask for a great not as yet seen it carried out, at least not in our city. Would it not be practicable to have several collecting stations throughout this city where people could take send odd bits of broken jewelry --

course, only pure gold and silver-whi-

There are no doubt thousands of men and women in Greater New York un possess pieces of broken gold jewely not worth repairing yet of pure met and of little value to the owner, and if a large quantity of such odds and end was collected it would probably net quite an appreciable sum, as I have heard that gold is of quite some value

just now and rather scarce. The churches alone could reap a riharvest in their respective parishes, and some of the large organizations of gaged in war relief work would perhap-undertake the carrying out of the E. A. SILVERNAN. project in detail. NEW YORK, May 27.

THE GREATEST MOTHER. Praise for an Admirable Red trees

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN SO T poster of the nurse holding in her are the stretcher with the bandaged soldupon it, entitled "The Greatest Mother in the World," deserves more than pass

ing notice. To me it is the best effort thus for brought forth by our artists, In the aguation it is the finest gold. It reaches soul. The whole ensemble is in aplend symmetry and graceful polas. The fiof the nurse with the soft appeal in eyes, the character shown in the said mouth, the hands, the draperies, a excellent examples of masterly deafts

manship. It is a beautiful and wonderful ple ture. What a statue it would be in marble or bronze! John T. Watsh. BROOKLYN, May 27.